FOR STREET CARS,

—HENRICHSEN'S CHRONOMETRE

8.00 A. M. to 6 P. M., 10 Minutes Apart,
6.00 P. M. till 11 P. M., 20 Minutes Apart,
from 8.40 A. M. to 8.40 P. M., 10 Minutes Apart,

and Sidings as follows

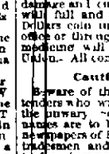
D. E. BUDD, Superintendent.

MEDICAL

TO THE UNFORTUNATE

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,



629 KEARNEY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Established in 1854 for the treatment of Seminal Diseases, Nervous Debility, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Etc. Diseases of Years standing, Inveterate Cases successfully treated.

DR. GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal Hospitals of Europe and has resumed practice at his old residence, 629 Kearney Street, corner of Commercial, San Francisco, where his old patrons and the public generally may rely upon his services many of whom have been under the treatment of Dr. Gibbon for years, and have had the happiness of marriage from the enjoyment of health. In this horrid situation thousands suffer until death closes the scene. Let persons apprehensive of danger, send for those who are sufferers, with a description of their case, many pretended doctors, who infest the cities publishing their skill in curing diseases in a few days imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from abroad, and other places. Be therefore careful and make strict inquiry or you may fall into the hands of the ignorant.

Horrible Diseases

How many thousands of persons both male and female are there, who are suffering out a miserable existence from the effects of secret indulgences, or from views absorbed into the system. Look at the pallid, emaciated and dull figured faces, and the broken-down constitutions, deprived of the happiness of marriage or the enjoyment of life. In this horrid situation thousands suffer until death closes the scene. Let persons apprehensive of danger, send for those who are sufferers, with a description of their case, many pretended doctors, who infest the cities publishing their skill in curing diseases in a few days imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from abroad, and other places. Be therefore careful and make strict inquiry or you may fall into the hands of the ignorant.

Sexual Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse, a solitary vice or depraved sexual indulgence practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, many of which are frightful and fatal in their consequences viz. Sunken countenance dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noises like the rushing of waters and rattling of chariots, uneasiness, timidity, weakness of the limbs, confusion of ideas, unfitness for the duties of life, loss of confidence, and dread of approaching strangers, a distaste to female society, loss of manhood, disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, nose and tongue, cold hands, cough, consumption, night sweats, nocturnal emissions, and frequent insanity. If relief be not obtained, in old or young, immediately either in person or by letter and apply immediately either in person or by letter and apply immediately either in person or by letter and apply

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 5, 1874.

THE FAILURE OF ORGANIZATION

In the commercial column of the Portland *Bulletin* of yesterday there occurs a somewhat lengthy original homily on the subject of railways which deserves more than a passing notice. Owned by Mr Ben Holladay, and run exclusively in his interest, there is no reason to expect from the *Bulletin* that fairness of statement or impartiality of judgment which are supposed to characterize those journals that are free from that sort of control. Nevertheless it would seem there ought to be a limit somewhere to the liberties which a newspaper, even though devoted solely to the fortunes of a single individual may be expected to take with truth and reason, in the advocacy of the cause of its patron. To those who think such a limit does not exist, the arbitrary power assumed by the *Bulletin* over the facts of history and the arbitrary manner in which the blessings of civilization in this Republic are all lumped together and placed to the credit of the railway magnates while all the misfortunes of the times are set down to the the account of the farmers and other producing classes will open up a new vision of the capabilities of railway journalism. At the risk of extending this article to a greater length than the convenience of the reader might appear to suggest we present the paragraph from the *Bulletin* in full

The war against railroads which has been carried on with such blind malice on the coast, and with such short-sighted impolicy in the Western States will no doubt, have the effect of retarding the growth of those States at least a quarter of a century, and of building up the future fortunes of the railways. If we look back thirty years only during which $3 000 000 000 of capital have been spent in the construction of 70 000 miles of railroads throughout the country and in which time six millions of immigrants have arrived in the United States following the various lines of railroads and overrunning the vast fertile tracts of new land laid open by the railroads and added into States we shall find the reason why agriculture has taken such rapid strides causing the production of food to outrun the demand for it until farming even on the best lands became unprofitable and ruinous on the poor lands. Railroads equalized the value of lands by making the most remote accessible to market and therefore caused discontent among those farmers in the older sections who encountered competition from the products of the more remote lands opened by the railroads. The general result was a superabundance of agricultural produce dependent upon the English market to pay the cost of transportation. With singular short-sightedness the farmers laboring under discontent from this cause, attacked the railroads for charging too much for transportation and these attacks now take the shape of threatened confiscation. The first effect has been to stop railroad construction to discharge the thousands of hands who have thus been forced to become cultivators, thus increasing the already too great supply of food the outlet for the surplus of which depends upon what Eng and harvests. The further construction of railroads is stopped and also, further investments of capital in any enterprises which may run the risk of a similar confiscation by a ruthless majority. It is not probable that in the present age this barbarian claim of the right to confiscate railroad property—a claim which strikes at the root of all society and civilization—can be made good. If it can strike railroad property it can destroy any other which may be considered inimical to other interests. It has been justly pointed out in the New York papers that to confer upon Legislatures—which it has been alleged, are purchasable by corporations—the power to make or mar corporate prosperity by appraisals trifling changes in rates of freights and fares is only to make their services more valuable to the corporations, to make detection less to be dreaded and corruption more safe as well as profitable. But there has been a check given to the construction of railroads. Land grants and subsidies are no longer possible. The building of railroads must, therefore, involve a full subscription of the whole cost from private capital with the assumed right of the majority of the Legislature to confiscate that capital in the interest of the users of the road at its pleasure.

We are almost persuaded that any further remarks of ours upon these extraordinary utterances of the railway organ are superfluous, as they furnish their own answer in their manifest absurdity. Like an overdose of poison taken into the stomach, they are likely to produce such violent action as to cause their expulsion, thus becoming their own antidote. However, we crave indulgence for a few words upon some of the most prominent among a series of statements and conclusions, all of which are remarkable.

1. The demand for fair dealing between the railway companies and the farmers is characterized as "The war against railroads." Thus war is said to have been carried on with "blind malice" on this coast, but only with "short-sighted impolicy" elsewhere. There is no war against railways. No considerable number of persons can be found on this coast, or any where else, we opine, who are opposed to railways or feel any hostility to those who manage them legitimately. In Oregon—and California, too—the very persons who have been pressing the demand for fair dealing by the railway companies, and who are mentioned by the *Bulletin* as persons actuated by "blind malice" have themselves contributed money to build the roads. In Oregon the people whom Mr Holladay thus assails through his paper have put in thousands upon hundreds of thousands of dollars in the form of local subsidies to push his railway enterprises along while he has never put in a single dollar of his own means. The building of the roads was a source of profit to him instead of a burden, it was a burden instead of a source of profit to them and now he, grown rich partly upon their generosity, turns upon the farmers and business men and berates them as creatures blindly malicious, because they dare express their disapproval of the reckless and dishonest practices by which he has wronged and oppressed them. Nor will they readily see why their conduct is singled out by him to be spoken of in the most offensive words his editor can command, while those of their class in other States who have pushed their opposition to railway tyranny to far greater lengths, are calmly mentioned as pursuing innocently enough, a "short sighted policy"—does Mr Ben Holladay hold that there is something peculiarly criminal in the act of subsidizing him that he deserves his bitterest forms of speech for those who have contributed to that object?

2. Next, all the prosperity of these United States during the last thirty years is attributed to the building of 70,000 miles of railway, at a cost of $3,000,000,000. Freely conceding that the railways have performed an important part in the marvellous strides with which America has gone forward during the period mentioned we had supposed there were some other agencies at work besides the railways. Whence came the three billions? Who lug it out of the earth? Who crushed it from the rocks? Who eliminated it from the soil in the form of wheat, oats, cotton wool, hay sugar, wine, corn, butter, bacon, and the various other products of farm industry? And is none of these things done save where the immediate stimulus of the railways is felt? And were there no such industries in existence before the railway era?

3. It is stated that the value of agricultural lands has appreciated mainly through the influence of the railways. Those who think thus, have not attended closely to the facts. The last report of the New York State Board of Assessors threw some light on this subject, which astonished the people at large and caused no little fluttering among the railway managers. They reported that a careful investigation led to the conclusion that while the lands in the towns and cities and immediately around the railway stations advanced in value lands situated a short distance away were worth no more in the market than they were ten years ago but that in sections not penetrated at all by railways, town lands showed an improvement in value *while agricultural lands were steadily advancing*.

4. The proposition to regulate freight tariffs by law is pronounced by the *Bulletin* a threat of confiscation of the capital invested in the construction of the roads. How is it about locks, and ferries and toll roads? These have been deemed proper subjects of legislative restriction from time immemorial, and nobody has inveighed against the exercise of the power as a threat of confiscation. But, is there any real danger that rates will be put so low as to amount to confiscation or any thing of the sort? Certes, the Legislatures have not heretofore, as a general thing, shown themselves very zealous or very solidly united in legislating against the interests of great combinations of capital, especially railway companies. Besides, is there stronger probability that the legislators having, presumably, no pecuniary interest involved, will be unjust to the railways than that the owners of the railways having direct money interests, and placed under the greatest of temptations, will be unjust to the people?

5. And then the public is presented by the *Bulletin* with a rehash of a stale fallacy from some New York paper, to the effect that since the corporations have been in the habit of bribing the Legislatures, no attempt should be made to check their rapacity or restrain their oppressions lest they be tempted to still further and more colossal briberies. If the *Bulletin's* suppression of the name of the New York paper that first advanced this rogue's argument, is at the request of the New York editor, it shows he has good judgment, notwithstanding the moral obliquity apparent in his mode of reasoning.

These are but a part of the absurdities contained in the medley of nonsense and false reasoning quoted from the *Bulletin*, but they form the staple of all the arguments with which the railway organs throughout the country are accustomed to meet the demand of the farmers and other working classes for equality, before the law. The *Bulletin* has only presented the position of the monopolists in a more bald and repulsive form than that in which it is commonly presented. Upon just such shallow trumpery rests the whole claim of the railway rings to exemption from the same legislative control to which all others are subject.

EXPENDING THE APPROPRIATION

Now is the time to expend the splendid appropriation of $7 500 allowed by Congress for the improvement of the upper Wallamet, and the gigantic sum whose vastness so overwhelmed our memory that we have forgotten it, which is to be expended on the Columbia. The water is getting low and the snags and bars are accessible. There is no doubt that with careful management these munificent appropriations for our rivers will prove sufficient to pull out half a dozen sawyers and remove thirty or forty cubic yards of gravel and mud, besides purchasing at least ten pounds of giant powder to blast out the Cascades of the Columbia. We are informed that something is now doing in these various improvements of our rivers, and it is pleasant to be able to announce the fact. The liberal sums of money on hand for prosecuting the work justifies the hope that if no more obstructions shall lodge in these two great rivers during the next hundred and fifty years, and the same liberal appropriations be made from year to year, the navigation will be perceptibly improved.

While speaking of the expenditure of public moneys it is in place to remark that Ben Simpson has already let surveying contracts covering the entire amount of his $60,000 appropriation, and that it is said he is not very hard up now a days.

THE RAIN AND THE CROPS

We understand the farmers are becoming quite anxious about their harvest, on account of the continuance of the rain. The thunder shower of Wednesday although it extended over most of the entire Wallamet Valley, would have done no damage had the rain ceased there. But the continued moist weather threatens injury to a vast amount of grain. The earliest fields are down, some of them threshed an I housed, but only the earliest. Later winter wheat as well as many fields of oats are ripe and awaiting the reaper, while spring wheat is just in a condition to suffer from rust or be thrown down. Rust, which destroys so much ripening wheat in the Atlantic States, it has been said is unknown in Oregon but a farmer who speaks from personal knowledge informs us that he has seen fields badly injured by it in this valley. Still the rainfall has not been sufficient to do a very great amount of damage. Should the weather clear up now the loss would be trifling, but should it continue wet for a few days more the result will be quite disastrous.

After 21 unsuccessful ballots for candidates for Delegate to Congress in the Territorial Democratic Convention of Colorado every body else was withdrawn and Thomas M Patterson of Arapahoe county was nominated by acclamation. As usual where there is such a contest as is attested by the number of ballots taken much bitter feeling was the result.

MARRIED:

In Oregon City July 10 John Norman and Miss Carrie Rhodes.

In Salem August 6 Thomas Cross and Miss Sehnalla.

DIED:

In Lafayette August W G Poppleton, Esq.

In Multnomah county Aug 5, Alice Chamberlain aged about 15 years.

In Umatilla county July 1 Mrs Tel [illegible] aged 54 years.

NEW TO-DAY.

COFFEE WITH MILK AT ALCOMEAS MONUMENTAL Bakery Cent a Market Street.

WM LUNDELL'S CREAM SODA—THE Ladies delight—is not ice cold but just cool enough to be delicious.

POSTPONED.

THE ARCADIAN B B CLUB EXCURSION to Scappoose announced for Saturday the 8th inst is postponed until

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG 15, 1874

TO BE CONTINUED

I have removed opposite my old Stand and will continue to sell Crockery, Glassware, etc, AT COST

Now is the necessity to buy.

H W MOYASTLE,

210 First Street, Last Side.

T. O'CONNOR & CO.

320 Sansome Street, near Clay, San Francisco, Cal.

Commission Merchants,

OREGON & CALIFORNIA PRODUCE,

FRUIT, SEEDS, GRAIN, ETC., ETC.

Consignments solicited, and all orders promptly filled.

Refer by permission to O'CONNOR & MARKEY, Portland Oregon. 4SJ w

WINDOW GLASS.

1,000 BOXES ASSORTED SIZES, from 7x9 to 40x60.

At the Lowest Market Rates.

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass,

97 Front Street.

SWAN QUILL ACTION!

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS.

These Pens are comprised in 15 numbers of the NUMBER ONE PEN alone we sold more than

5,000,000

in 1873, and the sale is continually increasing. They are of superior English make, and are justly celebrated for their elasticity, durability and smoothness of point. For sale by the trade generally.

☞ To accommodate those who may wish to try these Pens, we will send a Sample Card containing one of each number by mail on receipt of 25 cent

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

138 & 140 Grand Street, N. Y.

w&deod4t

OSCAR KILBOURN,

Auction, Commission and Storage.

BRICK BUILDING COR FIRST AND PINE STS.

Will Purchase and Sell at Auction and Private Sale,

Real Estate, Merchandise, Furniture, &c.

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS

OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE AT AUCTION

AT SALES-ROOMS,

ON TUESDAY, AUG. 11, 1874,

At 10 o'clock

Dry Goods, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Pictures, Crockery Glassware, Cutlery, Office Desks, Sewing Machines, (Wheeler & Wilson) Furniture

ALSO

REAL ESTATE

Lots 1 3 4 5 6 7 and 8 Block 4 in Abbott's Addition to East Portland

Merchandise at Private Sale.

OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ASTORIA ROUTE.

The Splendid Steamers

Emma Hayward and Dixie Thompson.

Passage Fifty Cents.

Freight One Dollar per Ton.

Excursion Tickets to Astoria and back good for ten days sold at the office of the Company One Dollar for the Round Trip.

August 6 1874 J C AINSWORTH President.

REMOVAL

JOHN A. BECK,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

FORMERLY WITH WM BECK & SON will open August 15th in the new music store of A F SMITH & CO No 10 Front street. Attention and [illegible] WM CHRISTIANSON'S

R. M. WILBUR,

Bookkeeper and Accountant.

DRANGED BOOKS ADJUSTED OR NEW ONES opened and rendered.

Books kept up monthly.

Refers by permission to W J Hurley Vice Pres't O & C R R Co A G Cunningham, Sec'y O & C R R Co, C H Woodard & Co Druggists, Williams & Hyde Merchants.

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No 7 First Street, Ankeny's Building,

Adjoining Telegraph Office.

WANTS.

SHEEP PASTURE WANTED.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY acquainted with the management of Sheep, and who has a large Hay Ranch handy to range the flocks, is willing for 10% [illegible] sheep with [illegible] and [illegible] with from $300 to $500 to invest in sheep. Parties desirous of [illegible] will please address [illegible] SILVER Care Bulletin.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

CABINET MAKERS. [illegible]

Chas McGlashan & Co

OREGON FURNITURE M'F'G CO

Front [illegible] Washington

TO LET.

TO LET

THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE SECOND floor corner Third & Morrison connecting Rooms and Hall made into Lodge Room. Inquire of ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD or NUSKY & [illegible]

TO RENT

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM HAVING an exit from corner Ninth and Morrison sts.

ROOMS TO RENT.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. INQUIRE on Fifth between Morrison and Alder streets. [illegible]

FOR RENT

OFFICES IN SECOND STORY BRICK BUILDING. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MADAME

ANNA BISHOP!

The World-Renowned Cantatrice!

Has the honor to announce

Three Grand Concerts!

Tuesday, (4th, Thursday, 6th, Saturday, 8th, August, 1874.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP,

Assisted by the following eminent Artists

MRS MARRINER

Her first appearance since [illegible]

MR A WEKEL,

MR W CAMPBELL

[illegible] first appearance

MR HARRY LASK

A CHANCE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT

Seat can be secured [illegible] Fuller & Concert Agents, Cary's Music Store. The Piano used [illegible] is kindly furnished by Cary's Music Store.

EAST PORTLAND PARK.

LUDWIG & TREUER, Proprietors.

OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON!

Music, Dancing and Games,

ON SUNDAYS.

Change of Programme Every Week.

PIANOS.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED THIS DAY:

"New York, Aug 4th, 1874.

G. A. STEEL & CO.,

Portland, Oregon:

Gentlemen—You are the SOLE Agents for Oregon for our Pianos.

HUGH HARDMAN."

Referring to the above telegram we are pleased to announce that we have a large invoice of the celebrated

"HARDMAN PIANOS"

on the way by rail. They are announced by all the leading Artists of the East and that coast to be the RISING PIANO. They will and must eventually be the leading New York Piano.

Every instrument made by this firm is 7⅓ octaves and is fully warranted in every respect.

G. A. STEEL & CO.'S

Music and Art Emporium,

77 FIRST STREET.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

JOHN B. FOSTER & CO.

UMATILLA OREGON

ARE FULLY PREPARED TO RECEIVE CONsignments of goods to be forwarded to all points in Oregon and Idaho and can offer superior inducements to shippers by having a large

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

For the Storage of Goods and a large expenditure which enables us to make shipments at the very lowest rates.

All matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission [illegible] promptly attended to. Consignments solicited. Mark goods Care J B F.

Always on hand a full assortment of

Groceries, Provisions and Clothing,

MECHANIC MINERS AND BLACKSMITHS TOOLS

And a large Stock of

IRON AND STEEL,

Which we offer low FOR CASH.

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 First Street, (Ankeny Building) Portland,

OFFER FOR SALE IN WAREHOUSE AND TO arrive

DUNDEE HAND-SEWED

Grain Bags, 22x36,

Oat Bags, 28x36,

Ore Bags, 17x27.

Calcutta Gunny Sacks.

Agents for the sale of

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GIANT POWDER, Nos. 1 and 2.

Advances made if required on approved Merchandise consigned to our Correspondent in San Francisco and Foreign Ports.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN AGREEMENT OF the [illegible] between the Bondholders and the Oregon and California Railroad Company the lands granted by the said Company and Oregon Land Company consisting of the 3,000,000 GRANT to the Land Grant Company have been accepted by the Trustees of the Bond Holders and placed at the disposal of the Lands and Land Department of the Oregon and California Railroad Company and placed with R KOHLER as Manager, Director R R MOORES as Commissioner and A SCHEFFER as Secretary.

All Notices for Timber and Stone Land Claims will be transferred by the Land Department of the Oregon and California Railroad to whom my claims will be known and [illegible] will be accepted by the Railroad Company for [illegible] before sold.

Persons desiring information [illegible] to be addressed

To the Land Department of the O & C R R, Portland, Oregon

R KOHLER

Managing Director

LECTURE.

AN ELABORATE AND INTERESTING [illegible] COURSE on

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Will be [illegible] given on

Kamhill st., between First and Second,

[illegible]

I. RENNER & SON

M. AINSA, Jr.,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANT,

Portland—Corner Front and Stark Sts.,

Umatilla—Street

[illegible]

All Charges at the Lowest Possible Rates

[illegible]

REMOVED.

FRED MILLER INFORMS HIS PATRONS and the public in general that he has removed

BOOK BINDERY

62 First Street [illegible]

WALL PAPER, VARNISHES, ETC.

WALL PAPER,

Cheaper than Ever!!!

To close out my entire stock of

WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

I will retail as follows

Brown [illegible]	10 cents per Roll
Buffs	11 " "
White Blank	13 " "
Satins	45 " "
Gilts	50 " "
Stamped Gold	50 " "
Velvets	$1 00 per "
Borders, Common	50 to 75 cents
" Velvet,	$1 50 to 1 75 "
" Gilts	2 50 "
" Stamped Gold	3 50 "

WINDOW SHADES, BUFF AND GREEN,

AT COST

GEO. L. STORY,

45 Front Street, Portland, Oregon

TO CLOSE OUT BUSINESS,

A Large Stock of Varnishes,

At the following Price

MANDEL'S VARNISHES.

	Bbls per Gal	Case 6 Gallons per Gal	Less than Case per Gal
No 1 Furniture	$1 35	$1 40	$1 65
Damar		1 60	1 75
Asphaltum	1 05	1 35	1 40
Ex. Coach	2 00	2 40	2 50
Brown Japan		1 20	1 40
Shellac Star		3 00	
" Bleached		2 00	
" Pure Alcohol		3 50	4 00
Wearing Body			4 00
Egg Im. Finishing			4 50
Best Coach Rubbing			3 50
" "			3 00
Japan Gold Size			2 00
No. 1 Flowing			2 25
Black Leather			4 00
Black Ext'l Top for Carriage Tops			3 75
Furniture Rubbing			2 25

MAYER & LOEWENSTEIN'S.

Imperial English Body	4 00
Ex. Flowing	2 25
" Coach Gearing	3 50
" Rubbing	2 00
Alcohol Shellac	4 00
Wearing Body	3 75

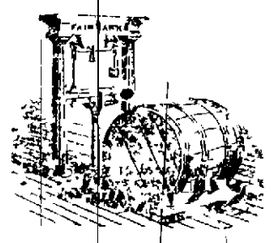
NOBLES & HOARE'S ENGLISH.

Wearing Body	6 25
Gold Size	4 50
Elastic Carriage	5 75

GEO. L. STORY.

45 Front Street.

FAIRBANKS'



THE STANDARD

(Buy only the Genuine)

PLATFORM SCALES!

(ON WHEELS)

400 to 5,000 pounds.

WAREHOUSE SCALES

(SET IN FLOOR)

1,500 to 6,000 pounds.

WAGON SCALES,

(ALL SIZES)

6,000 to 40,000 pounds.

HAY SCALES,

GRAIN SCALES,

WOOL SCALES,

FAIRBANKS' CORNOMETERS,

(Grain Testers)

WARRANTED TRUE OF STANDARD WEIGHT

FAIRBANKS' PATENT.

For sale by all Hardware Merchants

BEWARE OF IMITATION!!!

SOMETHING NEW!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED Sole Agents in Oregon and W T Washington Territories for the sale of the celebrated

"Barnett's Zinc & Platina Pens"

These Pens are now almost exclusively used in all the Government Departments, Banks, Schools and Counting Houses throughout the United States and Great Britain.

They are WARRANTED strictly INCORRODIVE, hard as durable as eight steel pens.

SAMPLES GRATIS!

Price—$3 50 per gross.

Jy 4 3m eod J. K. GILL & CO.

NOTICE.

A. BOOTH & CO.

WILL RECEIVE SEALED PROPOSALS UNTIL Saturday August 8th at 1 P M for the furnishing and delivery at Astoria Oregon the following materials and description of materials viz

First—2,000 flat thousand or less of peeled fir piles

Second—300 000 feet more or less of Lumber

Third—200 000 more or less Shingles

Fourth—For the construction of main Wharf 250 feet up and down stream by 150 feet deep

Fifth—For the construction on the above mentioned wharf of one warehouse 100 by 300 feet 3 stories high two buildings 30 by 80 and one 30 by 120 each one story high

Sixth—For supplying, maintaining and constructing per lineal foot of 300 feet more or less of road way 30 feet wide

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Materials and work to be in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Astoria Farmers Company at Astoria or Wells Fargo & Co Portland.

For further particulars address

aug4dtd A BOOTH & CO Astoria Oregon

BLUE LICK

WHISKEY.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENT for the above celebrated brand of Kentucky Whiskey I am now in receipt of an invoice of the same in barrels half barrels and cases which I am prepared to offer to the trade at [illegible]

H. FLECKENSTEIN,

SOLE AGENT

Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Liquors,

No 136 First, [illegible] Street

L. C. HENRICHSEN,

No 100 First Street,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

The only Complete Jewelry Manufactory in Oregon.

A Complete Assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Silverware & Jewelry,

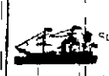
ALWAYS ON HAND

Prices Reasonable and Work Warranted.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.



THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO'S Steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS.

FRANCIS CONNOP Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at Foot of F street for the above port,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1874,

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FROM AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 22d, the steamer—

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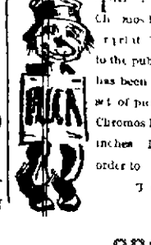

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The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1874

CITY.

ANNEX.—Mr. U. B. Scott late of Oregon City has let the contract for the construction of a handsome Catholic Church. Work was commenced last week and on Thursday the first load of brick arrived from the Wyatt Island Brick Yard. Mr. Scott is the architect and builder of the new church and the work was performed by Mr. Hyde. Other personal and private items of interest are omitted this week for want of room.

The new church will be 140 feet long and 50 feet wide. When finished the front will be ornamented by a tower of about 150 feet in height. The highest draft of any vessel now in the river can pass under the bridge at low water. The machinery for the draw was built by Mr. Scott, and the upper works of the draw will also be built by him. Both draws are 100 feet in length. The draw between Sauvie's Island and the mainland is 100 feet wide, and the draw between the mainland and Caples' Island is 80 feet wide. The draw between Caples' Island and Sauvie's Island is 60 feet wide. The

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1874.

A REMARKABLE PARDON

[From the German.]

Forlimpopoli is a small town in the Papal States to which is attached the history of a pardon without a parallel we believe, in history.

The hero of this narrative was a brigand chief Giacomo Sonnino by name Giacomo was one of those genial, courteous robbers of whom we read occasionally in romance, one of those delightful fellows who levied their taxes with a certain blandness of manner that made their practices a pleasure rather than an infliction. He was, moreover, one of those clever individuals who are ubiquitous or nowhere, just as suits themselves. His hand was on every rich man's purse yet, somehow or other, he could never be found when wanted. His fame was wide spread, he deserved it.

Forlimpopoli had frequently heard of him Forlimpopoli longed to behold him in propria persona. Forlimpopoli's wish was to be gratified. One evening was presented in Forlimpopoli's little theater a tragic drama, whose hero *Ugolino* wails and moans [illegible] from the opening of the piece to the end. At the beginning of the [illegible] short pantomime, which also [illegible] announcing by many [illegible] ing cry of "*Fame! fame!*" The play had often been performed, and was therefore well known to the habitues of the theater. The [illegible] *Fame! fame!*" hurled forth night after night in stentorian tones by the lugubrious star, had begun to strike a portion of the public as being irresistibly comical. So they mercifully determined to [illegible] to the incessant demand for bread with appropriate action. On the evening in question *Ugolino* had scarcely gotten the words, "*Fame! fame!*" fairly out of his mouth, when suddenly loaves of bread, of all sizes and shapes, were showered upon him from every part of the auditorium. Of course the impressionable public enjoyed the thing hugely.

The evening's entertainment had been ushered in with diversion most exhilarating. It was doomed to a solemn *finale*.

The curtain had once more hidden the disconsolate *Ugolino* from the gaze of the audience when suddenly [illegible] and the curtain closed to view a spectacle for which the bookworms were wholly unprepared. Instead of *Ugolino* there stood in the center of the stage the redoubted bandit Giacomo Sonnino surrounded by a score of his fierce followers all armed to the teeth. The band who previously filled the stage, brought their carbines to an order that made the floor fairly groan. Thereupon Sonnino delivered himself of a terse and comprehensive speech, during which the house was so quiet that the dropping of a bodkin could have been easily heard. He explained that his [illegible] purpose in making his *debut* before the public of Forlimpopoli was to accept a slight tribute from its inhabitants. He had come unostentatiously and quietly, and would depart in the same manner provided his wishes were complied with. If not, he should have to succumb to the disagreeable necessity of making light of the four corners of Forlimpopoli. Above all let no one conceive any notion of departing without leave. At every point of exit were posted confederates, who would unceremoniously [illegible] upon any one venturing to quit the theater.

At the close of this eloquent salutatory, Sonnino unrolled an [illegible] sheet of paper, and [illegible] read off a number of names the bearers whereof were at that moment present at the theater and the longed to the most affluent families in the town. Upon every individual mentioned he commanded a certain sum of money which was to be immediately handed over. Each of the assembled parties was to be furnished with an armed escort to accompany him to his place of residence, there receive the stipulated tax, and return with him to the theater. About fifteen of Sonnino's associates hereupon left the stage and sought out the persons specified who arose and followed their guides without the least hesitation. Sonnino and half a dozen men remained on the platform. He kept his eagle eye sternly fixed upon the audience which did not trust itself to move. When all the contributions had been paid in Sonnino and his crew went forth from the theater and out of the town. No one thought for a moment of [illegible] day in the [illegible].

But retribution could not be postponed [illegible]. The next outrage was a challenge. The Papal Government dispatched a battalion in pursuit of Sonnino. For a long time the crafty and audacious robber checkmated the troops. He harassed them with numberless feints marches and counter marches. But they were constantly receiving reinforcements, and ultimately they pushed so close upon him that he was compelled to face them. He engaged them in several battles, in the last of which he suffered a crushing defeat.

Giacomo was severely wounded, and captured. The best medical and surgical skill in the papal domains was brought into requisition [illegible] for Forlimpopoli was howling frantically for vengeance. The public's demand for the grateful spectacle of a pompous execution had to be satisfied at any price. Sonnino's physical soundness was soon restored.

Sonnino's trial ended, of course, with his conviction and the Pope to whom the death sentence was presented for confirmation, did not feel himself moved to open his lips. "*Non ha parlato!*" (He has not spoken!) said the papal chamberlain to the minister of justice, as he returned the death warrant. According to the existing custom, a capital condemning [illegible] was thereupon laid at the Pontiff's feet. He perused the sentence and judicial acts in silence. Should His holiness have merely required into some of the details of the case, should he have manifested his compassion only by an involuntary ejaculation of *Povero disgraziato*, the man was saved. At any rate his head again rested firmly on his shoulders and thereafter he had only the deprivation of his liberty to fear for.

At that time Gregory XVI. sat in the chair of St. Peter and [illegible] tricky star or damned that Gregory should [illegible] off this mortal coil just as the death warrant was traveling the tortuous road, so heavily clogged with tedious and complicated formalities from the papal cabinet to the authorities who were charged with the execution of the death-sentence.

Now it is an ancient usage that the death of a pope temporarily checks the procedures in judicial cases. Of course this is a very opportune [illegible] Pending the interregnum no death penalty may be consummated and as a newly chosen pontiff rarely feels inclined to inaugurate his rule with the confirmation of death sentences the condemned being [illegible] saved. One of the first official acts of the new pope is to cause reports to be made to him of the unfinished judicial [illegible] and executive judicial decrees of the previous regime, and to take into consideration the pardon of convicts and condemned fellows.

This Sonnino's case among others came before the cabinet of Pius IX., when the turn had scarcely been placed upon this prelate's brow. Sonnino escaped death for Pius was [illegible] to the rule although the hero of Forlimpopoli had been painted to him as black as possible by the authorities. But he had escaped only the extreme penalty of the law and he was soon to discover that the pontifical clemency was not so goodly thing after all. Pio Nono in this case brought into application that peculiar clause in the Roman penal code which dashes so carefully against the laws of common sense that one can only wonder in amaze who on earth the fellow was that originated the idea. This remarkable clause substitutes for capital punishment, in cases which call for consideration, a *duplice or triplice lustro di imprisonment*. According to ordinary conception one should think that a criminal would be adequately punished and rendered sufficiently innocuous to society at large by simply imprisonment for life. But Roman jurisprudence, unique in its way intensifies this plain penalty by multiplying the period of incarceration for life in two and three. In reality this has the practical effect of depriving the convict of the faintest possible chance of future pardon. He who is sentenced to double or triple imprisonment for life is thus so indelibly marked for all time to come that it would never enter the head of any official personage to take a single step to obtain a mitigation of his punishment or be his reformation ever so radical and perfect. The name of the unfortunate is never again mentioned. He is the [illegible] of the pope. He remains unspoken even when extraordinary events, like [illegible] jubilee or changes of government, give the impulse to universal [illegible].

The sentence of death impending over Giacomo Sonnino was commuted to triple life imprisonment. He was transmitted to Porto Bano a small fortress in the Romagna. Situated in a [illegible] exceedingly unhealthy district Porto Bano kills its inmates by slow degrees. The garrison is changed twice annually to prevent its destruction by fever. It requires nerves of iron or common toughness to enable one to remain there five or six years without falling a victim to the [illegible] of the vicinity.

By interring Sonnino in Porto Bano the Papal Government seemed actuated by the motive to expedite with rare ease his [illegible] to this life probably in order to enable him to enter as quickly as possible upon the second investment of his sentence. According to all [illegible] probability, it would not take him long to make way with a single term of imprisonment for life in Porto Bano. Were the doctrines of euthanasia already known in Rome at that time? Not unlikely, for the followers of Ignatius de Loyola are a wise and learned sect.

But Sonnino had nerves of steel which not even the pestilential atmosphere of Porto Bano could weaken. He saw the garrison relieved twelve times, and his cheeks had not hollowed. He, fortunately, always had humane jailers who extended him their sympathy and permitted him to alleviate the tormenting tedium of the long and dreary days by working at a certain genial nature. Sonnino, in his early youth had been apprenticed to a sculptor. In Porto Bano he again took up his long neglected [illegible] he supplied him with marble which he chiseled into statuettes of the Madonna and the saints. These he gave to his fellow guards, who naturally became very gracious unto him.

One day Sonnino's aged mother came to Porto Bano. She had thrown herself at the feet of Pius, who urbanely accorded her permission to visit her son.

When she beheld the statues which her son had [illegible] the idea struck her which seemed to her a revelation from above. She said to Sonnino, with kindling eyes:

"How would it be Giacomo if you essayed to construct a bust of his holiness? I would deliver it to him with my own hands, and he might be touched in [illegible] you."

Sonnino fairly snapped at the suggestion. Animated by his yearning for liberty he went at the work with hearty zeal. For twelve months he had passed, after many a miscarried attempt, completed an admirable bust of the holy Father in Rome. The countenance was so expressive of benignity that he would certainly be benign to Sonnino when Sonnino's fatherly mother delivered to him the flattering double-refit presentment.

Sonnino found means to have the marble figure conveyed to his mother and she was not disposed in presenting herself to the Pope.

Piously raised her as she lay prostrate before him dissolved in tears, and supplicating for mercy to her son. He contemplated the piece of stone which represented him and it appeared to please him.

"I absolve your son," he said, mildly, "of one life term."

Sonnino, then, still had two life-long imprisonments to serve out.

The gray haired mother wandered afoot to Forlimpopoli. Pius had granted her permission to inform her son of his partial pardon.

Sonnino smiled bitterly when he received the intelligence. He merely said facetiously:

"Did I think that my representations might be [illegible] of any weight I would pray the holy father to allow this single term of which he releases me to be the first. For the remaining two I would be completely at his service. But I am afraid he would not appreciate the fitness of such an arrangement."

Sonnino's mother gave no heed to this bubble of levity and said:

"Suppose you continue to work Giacomo and not let your spirits droop. No tree is felled at one blow and of Rome I believe it is said that it was not built in a day. We all know that the holy father manifests a lively interest for the immaculateness of Mary's conception and it is whispered that he designs to promulgate the idea as a dogma at an early day. Make a statue which symbolizes the immaculate conception of our holy mother. Perhaps he will then grant you a full pardon."

And again went Sonnino to work. For a whole year he chiseled and hammered, and hammered and chiseled, indefatigably sanguine and happy with hope his mother took the Madonna sculpture to Rome. Here was just in full blast a grand jubilee instituted to impart *eclat* to the proclamation of the dogma of the immaculate conception. The tremulous old woman cast herself at the feet of Pius.

The august hierarch examined the statue attentively, and it seemed to yield him much gratification. He recalled to mind Sonnino's crime and lent his ear very good naturedly to the agitated matron. Then again he struck off one term of incarceration for life. The loving mother went, with much lighter heart, though not wholly satisfied, on another jaunt to Porto Bano.

Sonnino listened to the tidings of the second installment of his pardon with the same smile with which he had received the first.

"Your case now stands maternally improved," said his mother consolingly. "You have but one more life imprisonment to serve."

Cheery prospect, indeed was Giacomo's darkly expressed opinion.

But now the fond parent was at a loss for further ideas. She determined to undertake a pilgrimage to Loretto. Perhaps there she might be inspired with some happy thought.

Weeks months, years went by. During this time Sonnino was untiringly engaged in perfecting himself in his art. Had he been given his liberty he could easily have earned a comfortable subsistence as a sculptor. He would never again have such a tangible reason for molesting society at large. Often he meditated in time assuaging dreams on this subject. How nice such a quiet, peaceful life [illegible] But he did not allow himself to be [illegible] A life was [illegible] to begin. He [illegible] the [illegible] charity of the holy father and saw [illegible] the more fondly he hoped. His mother yet [illegible] Almighty God might give her [illegible] idea. With a fanaticism and a [illegible] that were always alarming, she brooded over plans [illegible] like soap [illegible] one after the other, and then vanished [illegible] in the air.

[illegible] affairs in Italy were taking a [illegible] and assuming [illegible] that pretty clearly [illegible] on what a rotten foundation rests the [illegible] of St. Peter. Piedmont was arming. [illegible] having just finished with Austria and Naples for a struggle with Rome. The Pope [illegible] his [illegible] and prepared to meet the [illegible]. He [illegible] himself upon [illegible] that galaxy of soldier whose sole motto was [illegible].

In these days when the poor old [illegible] Lessed [illegible] way to her imprisoned son and said to him:

"I cannot live without you any longer. Giacomo [illegible] I shall die content. And I believe I shall yet see you without these walls. Listen my son. I have had a marvelous dream. The Blessed Virgin appeared to me and pointed out to me the road to your liberty. O Giacomo! the goal is at hand for the way is clear."

"Must I chisel another statue mother?" asked Sonnino with a melancholy smile.

"Ah! not, Giacomo! The statues bore good fruit. Without them you would now be pining away here in the utterest hopelessness. This took away two fifths of your term of imprisonment. Observe, and they will cancel the last and most important third."

I am disposed to doubt mother. The heart of the holy father is as stony as the marble from which I make my Madonnas."

"This time it will melt," cried the aged woman with prophetic enthusiasm. "Hearken unto my dream! I beheld a group of statuary resembling that in which the knight of St. George slays the dragon. The dragon had a human head which bore the lineaments of the arch enemy of the Church and the holy father. It was the countenance of King Victor Emmanuel. And now the reptile was on the lips of everybody in Rome that His Holiness intends soon to excommunicate Victor Emmanuel. And St. George had features that resembled me of a picture which is now sold at every street-corner in Rome. People say that it is the likeness of a great French general who is coming to succor the holy father. He will have brought it with me, as well as a photograph of Victor Emmanuel. Giacomo, be a group in marble just as I dreamed it, just as I have described it to you. It is my firm conviction that such a work would so move the heart of the holy Father that he would give you full and unconditional liberty."

Sonnino for the first time [illegible] believe [illegible] Sonnino revered Victor Emmanuel. To represent him as a vanquished dragon were a profanation in his eyes. Yet he would hurl [illegible] this even if it led to liberty. But there stood the trembling, pale, beseeching matron whose hair was frosted with the snows of [illegible] threescore and thirteen years—the poor [illegible] doting mother who had said that she could not live [illegible] and would not die [illegible] were her son were not her own again. Sonnino gazed long, and earnestly into the quivering face that was raised in mute appeal to his and finally said:

"Mother, you know not what you tempt me to do. But be it so. In you I love and honor a noble mother. Never in my life have I done aught that cost me such a struggle as the making of this resolve—the resolve to do that which you have suggested—that from which you expect weal. I will fulfill me with a presentment of woe. However be it so. I have not the heart to say you nay."

And Sonnino went to work, and ere three months had passed, the [illegible] group was finished.

The knight George bore the features of Victor Emmanuel. The likeness of both was speaking, unmistakable, [illegible] and mechanically, the stone picture was almost perfection.

In eight days Sonnino's mother took [illegible] The statuary she went to Rome. She arrived there on an auspicious hour. The Vatican was ablaze with pious excitement and religious enthusiasm. Everybody in court and military circles was solemnly swearing that the Mameluke would sweep the Piedmontese from Roman soil in a jiffy. That assurance did not hinder the authorities, however from secretly transporting prisoners from forts [illegible] to exposed position to safer quarters near the city. Thus Sonnino likewise after a four teen years' [illegible] Porto Bano was removed to the little stronghold of Olizza, on the outskirts of Rome. He left Bano still possessed of excellent health in [illegible] his mental strength its manly vigors had not affected his wonderful constitution in the least.

The old dame was [illegible] conducted an audience with the Pope, and [illegible] with the same cruelly [illegible] reception as before. The holy father rejected with much interest the idea of [illegible] representation of Lamoricière as the conqueror of Victor Emmanuel evidently gave him [illegible] pleasure.

The [illegible] Sonnino's concerts that are by no means bad," he said on completing the inspection. "He takes good care that we do not forget him. I recollect his affair very well. Have I not already exempted him of two life long imprisonments? Yes yes I remember now. And he has another life term to serve. He has been incarcerated as long as I have been Pope that is to say fourteen years—a long time truly. Well then we shall again exercise mercy. Sonnino shall serve but [illegible] years more. In two years from to-day he shall be set free."

This certainly was not altogether what the old woman had anticipated but still it was something. Why [illegible] to think about it. It was actually a great deal, for what were two short years compared to the original sentence of [illegible] life long imprisonment?

Sonnino, too thought that two years under the circumstances were a mere bagatelle. He had expected no concession whatever [illegible] when his trembling mother communicated to him the felicitous tidings, he exclaimed, in feigned astonishment:

"What! [illegible] Rome has [illegible] hear! From the drops of clemency he has [illegible] sprinkled over me I would scarcely have believed it."

From the moment in which Sonnino was apprised that the world yet bear the holy father his liberation strike, he was a transformed being. His apathy suddenly vanished. All his rest was gone. He moved about hurriedly in feverish excitement and appeared to have entirely forgotten to work. He never again touched a chisel to the [illegible] and that [illegible] he should again breathe the pure sweet air of freedom. He made himself a calendar in which he marked off the two years which he still had to serve. After each day passed he placed a heavy stroke and in the evening he counted the days which were still before him. These he divided and subdivided into hours minutes and seconds. The gaunt numbers surged wildly through his brain. He lost his sleep and a nervous irritability seized him. His fingers trembled and his knees quaked. Often he communed aloud with himself and for hours he was engaged in figuring on the wall. Finally he began to mark off every expired quarter of an hour.

In the meantime the clocks were long in their rounds. His eyes were sinking in his temples were hollowing and his frame became [illegible] with a skeleton. What the murderous air of Porto Bano could not effect in fourteen years was brought about in less than many months by the delirious thirst for freedom.

Now but a few more months were before him—then but a few more weeks but the pardoned brigand glided through the galleries of Olizza like a spectre. Scarcely an ounce of muscle was remaining on his breast and not a suspicion of adipose on his whole body. He could grasp every rib every sinew, every tendon. The eyes glimmered with an uncertain light the haggard cheeks were at times suffused with a church yard flush the voice was hoarse and hacked the gait an unsteady flutter. But the gaze of the man, who was riding madly and yet unconsciously unto his grave remained immovably fixed upon the day which was to set him free.

At last he sent a word unto his mother to come to Olizza. This sad letter due to take him forth with her.

The mother came three days ere the appointed time. In her blinding bliss she perceived not the wretched condition of her son. Twice twenty four hours passed and then on the day he drew the day fixed for his liberation the lamp of Sonnino's life went out.

To-morrow I and be free were his last words.

On the morrow he was free. The fetters press for liberty had released his soul from its terrestrial thraldom.

The old woman lifted the body of her son upon her shoulders and bore it from the fortress into the open field. Here she scraped up some earth. To this crude sepulchre she consigned the cherished remains.

Then she cowered down beside the mound. Some people who happened to pass the succeeding day found a corpse recumbent upon a new dug grave.—*Appleton's Journal.*

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Portland Post Office August 2 1874 Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised.

Ladies' List.

Bunsell Mrs M F
Bonser Mrs H M
Brennan Mrs
Brunnict M ss Lizzie
Carle Mrs M
Crouch Miss Cas
Dougherty Mrs Julia
Holt Miss Arnelia A
Holmes Mrs H
Kernes Mrs Eliza
Linch Mrs M
Mcdonald Mrs J
Mcdonald Miss E
Rewell Miss F
Puttent Mrs C
Payne Mrs H J
Preston Mrs M E
Preston Mrs S
Pettibe Lydia
Smith Miss W
Smith Mrs E W
Smith Mrs S
Stevenson Mrs J C
Sutton Mrs M
Tennant Miss L
Thomas Miss L
Wright Mrs Lydia
Walker Mrs H
Wagner Miss O
Weir Mrs M V
Young Mrs M
Young Mrs I

Gentlemen's List.

Amnes John
Avery W C
Adams W
Anderson H
Blackburn W
Baber Chas
Barrows Jas
Barely Sam
Beck L
Bennett Jas
Binns Th
Buckingham M
Buck apham F
Buttman R
Buffum m E H
Brewer W I
Callahan M
Carroll Jas
Carter Jacob
Cobb John
Couch W H
Couch Capt
Chapman Ley
Cumming J L
Delmint Mr
Dyer N W
Dinder Chas
Davis J H
Donaldson J
Dodson Jas
Dyer M
Dickerson G
Eccles Jas
Everest John
Ellsworth J F
Edwards T
Edwards H
Fay Thos
Farely Mas W
Fritz T
Frenzto G
Gilmane F
Gibb Geo
Hall I M
Hedges Jas
Hawley Capt
Hall Jas
Henry E B
Hall Henry
Hill Henry
Hickson M
Hines A
Hunt C H
Johnson G W
Johnson John
Jacobs Monroe
Kelly Mr
Kelly Wm
Kelly J W
Lafever W H
Lacy Jas
Long Isaac
Lake Twitchell
Lacy Geo
Lightner W L
Linder Chas
Lacy Master I
Lewis
Mc Richard
Mc Kee Wm
Mattoon R R
Mc Kenny D
Meredith John
Mc Neill P
Mc Adam P
Muller Carl
Smith
Murphy Geo
Payne Mr H J
Paxton Mrs M E
Preston Mrs S
Pettibe Lydia
Smith Miss W
Smith Mrs E W
Smith Mrs S
Stevenson Mrs J C
Sutton Mrs M
Tennant Miss L
Thomas Miss L
Wright Mrs Lydia
Walker Mrs H
Wagner Miss O
Weir Mrs M V
Young Mrs M
Young Mrs I
Morris J H
Miller the Gun
Mc Bride's Resta
Nusse J
Nelson W
Payne F H
Palmer Jas
Parsons N E
Quinn C W
Reed S
Reeves Master
Ross E R
Rice Thos
Rowe Jas
Robertson Lemon
Spinks Sam
Spencer G
Schmidt C O
Schmidt A
Shaw G C
Smith W J
Smith Geo R
Sackett M
See Jim Society
Stewart Edw
Taylor W
Thurman W E
Tucker James
Walker J B
Walker J
Walker J H
Warner C H
Wagner Mr
Wright F H
Welch D C
Wiles Jno
Young James

GEO E COFFIN P M

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 1521.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE PURchase of Lots for Fire purposes.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That in order to secure the use of certain portions of the land adjacent to the north half of lot number three (3) in Block number thirty (30) in the City of Portland upon which to erect the one half of the north and south wall respectively of the brick building to be built on the said north half of lot 3 for the use of Multnomah Engine Co. No. 2 the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the owners of said premises in accordance with the terms of an agreement in writing with the said owners of the south half of lot 3 in said Block 30 dated the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1874 a copy of which is hereto appended and made a part hereof, upon the terms and conditions therein mentioned.

Section 2. That the [illegible] contractor or mechanic who may be employed to build the [illegible] upon the north half of lot 3 in said Block 30 shall [illegible] and build the [illegible] one half of the [illegible] wall of said lot 3 and shall direct the [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible]